ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CONBRACO -STATE LINE 69KV TRANSMISSION LINE, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 275

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological survey of a six mile long transmission line corridor for Central Electric Power Cooperative. The survey was situated in the city of Pageland in Chesterfield County, South Carolina. The corridor runs from the State Line Substation to South Carolina Road S-13-440,near the Conbraco substation.

The project corridor includes a wide range of woodlands, cultivated and fallow fields, landscaped lawns, and wetlands. At the time of the survey, almost all of the corridor was recently staked, allowing the survey line to be easily followed.

The archaeological survey consisted of a shovel test survey, with a single line of tests excavated in the center of the corridor at 100-foot intervals. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas of standing water, in areas of extensive disturbance, or in areas of landscaped lawns. These areas were walked and subjected to a pedestrian survey.

Prior to this study no archaeological sites had been identified in the immediate project area. At this time, the Department of Archives and History has not responded concerning any National Register of Historic Places or architectural sites in the immediate area. As a result of this study, one archaeological site, 38CT249, was located. No standing architectural sites were identified either on the corridor or in the immediate vicinity.

The identified site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological studies or management activities are recommended for the study area.

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Rachel Campo of Chicora Foundation, Inc. in advance of the Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. transmission line construction, running from the Conbraco substation to the State Line substation. The 80-foot wide, six mile long corridor is situated in northeastern Chesterfield County within and surrounding the community of Pageland (Figure 1).

The project corridor, illustrated in Figure 2, beginning near the Conbraco substation, runs southeast and parallels S-13-440 from station 1 through 22. At station 23, the route crosses S-13-440 turning due east, and at station 25 crosses Cattail Branch. At station 32, the route then runs north, crossing Woods Road at station 56 and runs parallel to the road from station 57 to 61. The route continues to run north, crossing S-13-94 at station 107 and turning northeast at station 116. At station 121, the route crosses Maynard Street and South Carolina Highway 9 at station 123. The route turns northwest at station 133. Site 1 was located at stations 157 and 158, right before station 159, where the route crosses S-13-445. At station 172, the corridor turns west and runs parallel with the Lynches River Electric Coop Line until station 208. At station 200, the route crosses S-13-108. South Carolina Highway 151 Bypass is crossed twice on the route, once at station 205 and again at station 213. The route turns and runs north from station 208 to station 266, crossing Woods Road at 227. The route turns west at station 266, crossing US Highway 601 at station 275. At station 299, the route turns, running northwest until 314, where it again turns north. At station 318, the route cross S-13-682 and continues running north until station 329,wehre it ends at the State Line substation.

Topography in the corridor area consists of gently to moderately rolling hills, with steep slopes adjacent to intermittent streams. The corridor's vegetation consists of landscaped lawns, pasture land, agricultural fields, planted pines, mixed pine/hardwood forests, and wetlands. The corridor, 80 feet wide, is intended to be used as a power line right of way. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing and grubbing and subsequent operation of equipment to place the poles, will cause considerable damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which many be present in the survey area.

The proposed project was reviewed by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office which recommended an intensive archaeological survey. Chicora was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for such a survey by Mr. Robert Kidd and Mr. Tommy Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. A proposal was submitted on May 4, 1999 and the work was approved on May 5, 1999.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the Central Electric Power Cooperative corridor. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area. As required by the S.C. Department of Archives and History's *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations*, Chicora Foundation also initiated consultation with the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office for information regarding any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, objects, or structures in the project area and the results of any architectural surveys conducted in the vicinity of the proposed transmission line corridor. No previously recorded sites exist.

The field investigations were conducted from May 6 through May 7, 1999 by Ms. Rachel Campo and Mr. Todd Hejlik. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on May 10 through May 24, 1999.

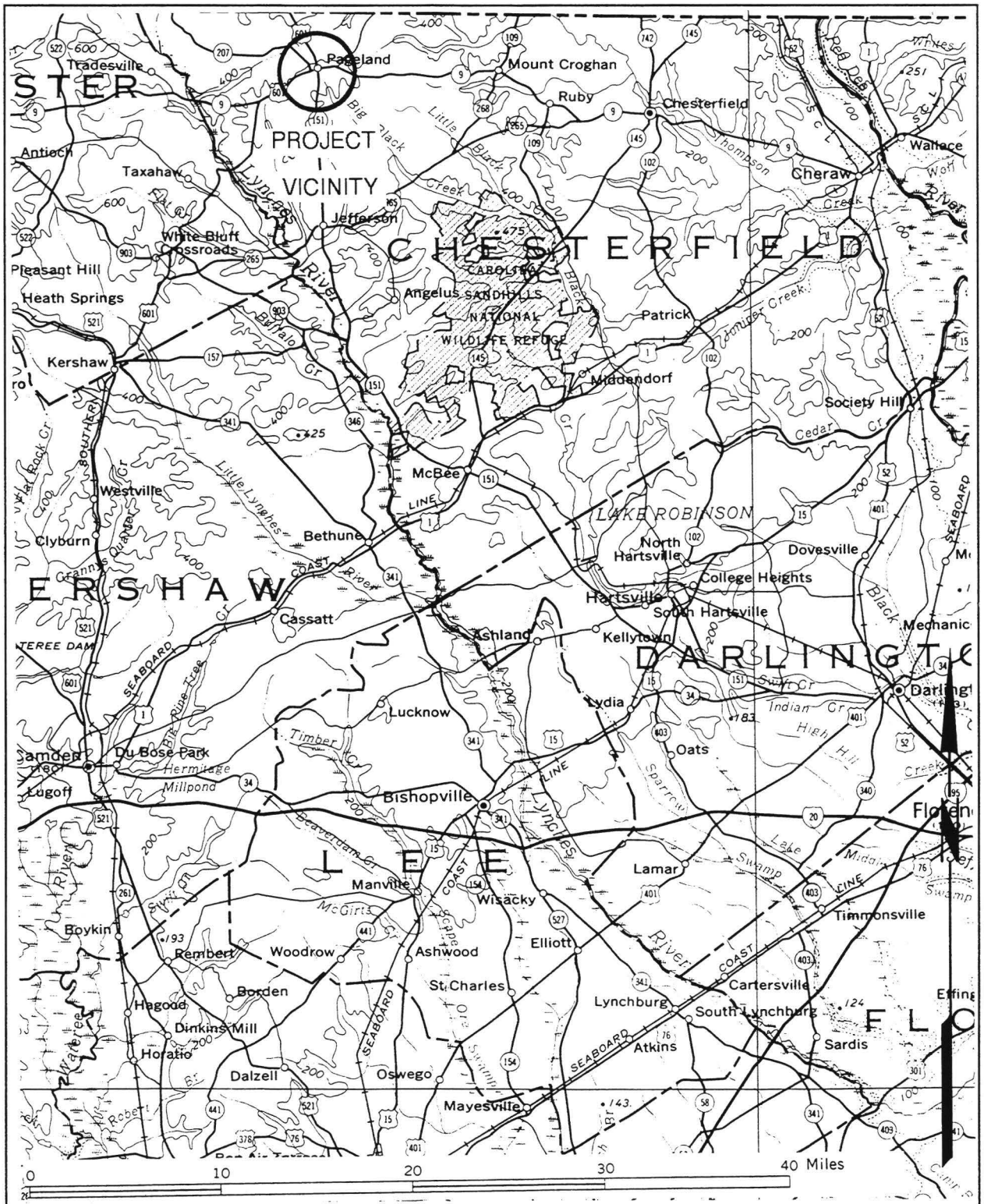
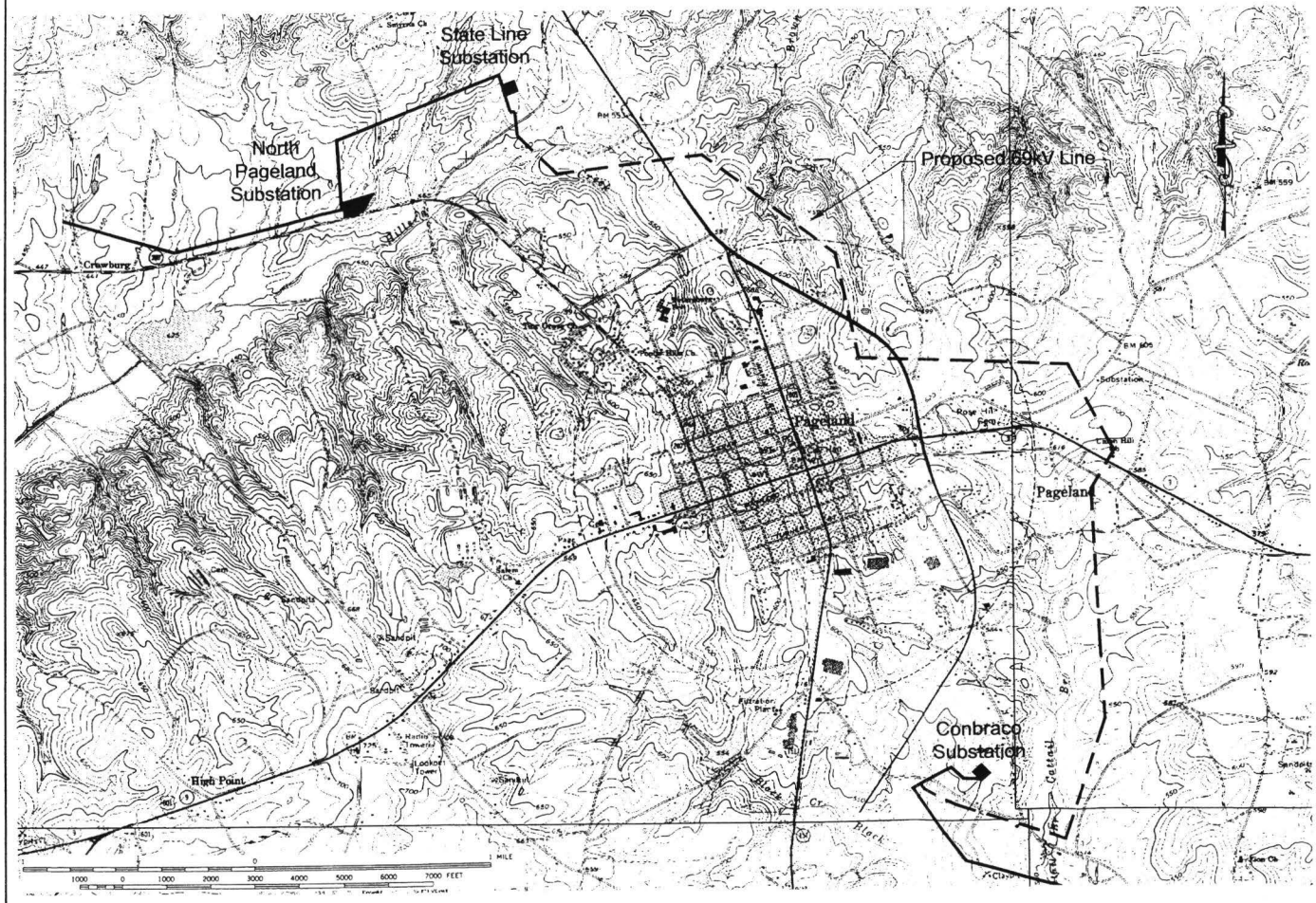


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Chesterfield County, South Carolina (basemap is USGS South Carolina (1:50,000).


State Line Substation
North Pageland Substation
Proposed 69kV Line
Pageland
Pageland
Conbraco Substation
Bird Point
Crawburg
Substation
Lookout Tower
Black Cr.
Rose Hill
Lone Hill
Sandpit
Filtration Plant
Cemetery
Church
Sandpit
Sandpit
Clash
Bear Cr.
Marlow Creek
Salem Ch.
Smyrna Ch.
Pleasant Grove Ch.
Bethlehem
Bethlehem Ch.
Hillcrest
Cemetery
Cemetery
Cemetery

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

Chesterfield County is situated in the Fall Line and Sand Hills area of South Carolina. It is bounded to the north by Union County, North Carolina, to the east by Marlboro County, South Carolina and the Great Pee Dee River, to the south by Darlington County, South Carolina and to the west by Lancaster and Kershaw counties, South Carolina as well as Lynches River. The western half of the county is drained by Lynches River while the eastern half is drained by the Great Pee Dee. The project area itself is drained by Hills Creek, Brown Creek, and Cattail Branch, all of which both feed into Lynches River.

The Fall Line Sandhills lie in a discontinuous belt 5 to 15 miles wide through the center of the Midlands, paralleling the coast. Fall Line topography is formed by the vigorous erosion of streams that pass from the piedmont bedrock to the loose sands of the coastal plain. The streams rapidly descend to form shoals in major rivers or waterfalls on small streams (Barry 1980:97).

Cooke (1936) has divided the Sandhills into the Aiken Plateau, the Congaree Sand Hills, the Richland Sand Hills, and the High Hills of the Santee. The Richland Red Hills and the High Hills of the Santee are both similar in size and morphology. These two groups are considered the "Red Sand Hills" while the remaining groups are considered the "White Sand Hills" (Colquhoun 1965).. The project area is located in the Fall Line region, with the Red Sand Hills just east of the area.

Elevations in the county range from about 75 feet above sea level at the Pee Dee River to about 725 feet above sea level near the town of Pageland (Morton 1995). The survey corridor is characterized by elevations ranging from 450 to 650 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). There are rolling hills throughout the northern portion of the corridor, with less sloping topography in the southern portion of the corridor. Rolling hills covered in fallow fields characterized this northern portion of the corridor (Figure 3), while the southern portion featured more level, flat areas with a dense underbrush (Figure 4) A number of small creeks run throughout the corridor (Figure 5 and 6).

Geology and Soils

The soils in Chesterfield County were formed in material weathered from rock and in sediment that was deposited by the ocean, by streams, or successively by both. In general, the underlying rocks are crystalline and metamorphic rocks such as Carolina slate, gneiss, schist, and granite. Mills describes the soils as being poor for cultivation. He states:

> [a] large proportion of this district presents pine barren sand hills, not worth cultivation, except when intersected by streams; where a little good soil is found. Along the northern boundary the land inclines towards the clayey and stony kind, and present a rolling surface. The river lands are of a rich soil, as also those bordering the creeks, in proportion to their extent (Mills 1972 [1826]:497).

The project corridor is characterized situated on three soil associations: Badin-Georgeville-Goldston, Ailey-Pelion-Emporia, and Rion-Pacolet-Cecil associations. The Badin-Georgeville-Goldston unit has well drained to excessively well drained soils with a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils generally occur on sloping ridges and steep areas dissected by drainageways (Morton 1995:5). The Rion-Pacolet-Cecil are well drained soils with a loamy or clayey subsoil. The soils occur on sloping ridges and steep areas that contain

Figure 3. View of a fallow field in the northern portion of the corridor.

Figure 4. View of hardwoods in the southern portion of corridor.

Figure 5. View of wetlands in corridor.

Figure 6. View of wetlands in corridor.

Figure 7. View of pines and hardwoods in survey corridor.

short drainageways (Morton 1995:8). Ailey-Pelion-Emporia soils are well drained to poorly drained soils and with a loamy subsoil. This landscape has broad nearly level ridges and sloping side slopes (Morton 1995:12).

Climate

Elevation, latitude, and distance from the coast work together to affect the climate of South Carolina, including the Fall Line and Sand Hills. In addition, the more westerly mountains block or moderate many of the cold air masses that flow across the state from west to east. Even the very cold air masses which cross the mountains are warmed somewhat by compression before they descend on the Piedmont and adjacent Sand Hills.

Consequently, the climate of Chesterfield County is temperate. The winters are relatively mild and the summers warm and humid. Rainfall in the amount of about 48 inches is adequate, although less than in some neighboring counties. About 27 inches of rain occur during the growing season, with periods of drought not uncommon during the summer months.

Floristics

In this region, the dominant vegetation is the white oak which is either dominant itself or in combination with loblolly pine. Other overstory trees consist of sweetgum, beech, southern red oak, post oak, mockernut hickory, and southern sugar maple. Understory vegetation is dominated by flowering dogwood, sourgum, redbud, and other smaller species such as holly and leatherwood. Herbaceous flora is generally varied, but includes many species of the xeric woodlands as well as those more prevalent in the piedmont (Barry 1980:138-140).

Currently, the vegetation surrounding the survey corridor area consists of a variety of vegetation, including mixed pine/hardwood forests with a thick understory of vegetation, pine plantations, landscaped yards, wetlands, agricultural fields, and pasture land. The majority of the corridor is mixed pine/hardwood

forests and fields (Figures 7). Only relatively small sections of landscaped lawns (stations 19-21 and 125) and pasture (stations 14-18 and 577-623) were observed during the survey.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

Overviews for South Carolina's prehistory, while of differing lengths and complexity, are available in virtually every compliance report prepared. There are, in addition, some "classic" sources well worth attention, such as Joffre Coe's *Formative Cultures* (Coe 1964), as well as some new general overviews (such as Sassaman et al. 1990 and Goodyear and Hanson 1989). Also extremely helpful, perhaps even essential, are a handful of recent local synthetic statements, such as that offered by Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for the Middle and Late Archaic and by Anderson et al. (1992) for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic. Only a few of the many sources are included in this study, but they should be adequate to give the reader a "feel" for the area and help establish a context for the various sites identified in the study areas. For those desiring a more general synthesis, perhaps the most readable and well balanced is that offered by Judith Bense (1994), *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I.* Figure 10 offers a generalized view of South Carolina's cultural periods.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965).

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is somewhat dated, but has been summarized by Charles and Michie 1992). They reveal a widespread distribution across the state (see also Anderson 1992b:Figure 5.1) with at least several concentrations relating to intensity of collector activity.

Distinctive projectile points include lanceolates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams (1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[1], does not form a sharp break with the

[1] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of

Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Many researchers have reported data suggestive of a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites which can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produce only a few artifacts — these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials which has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Much of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups with, the bulk of our data for this period coming from the Uwharrie region in North Carolina.

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in the uplands

whether ceramics, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period. The importance of the issue in the Sandhills, unfortunately, is not well known.

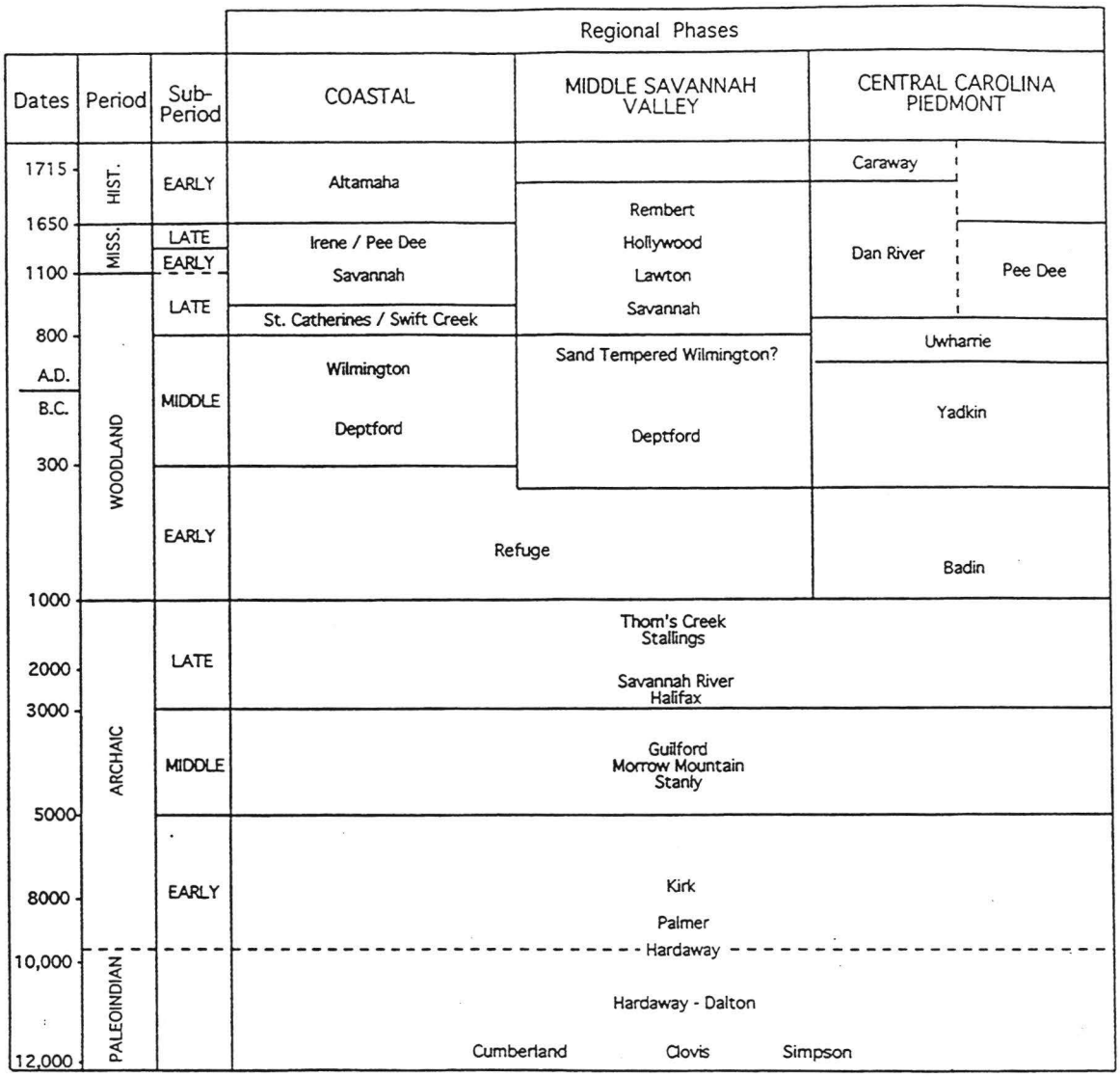


Figure 8. Generalized cultural periods for South Carolina.

of South or North Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts which previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Sandhills of South Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

Woodland Period

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. These sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included are Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery which is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

There remains, in South Carolina, considerable ambiguity regarding the pottery series found in the Sandhills and their association with coastal plain and piedmont types. The earliest pottery found at many sites may be called either Deptford or Yadkin, depending on the research or their inclination at any given moment.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 3050 to 1350 B.P., is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Inner Coastal Plain/Sand Hills, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98; see also Sassaman 1993 for similar data recovered from 38AK157).

Further to the north and west, in the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[2] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little is known about the makers of the Badin wares and relatively few of these sherds are reported from South Carolina sites.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. In the Piedmont and

[2] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

even into the Sand Hills, the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least 1650 B.P. coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin in South Carolina has been best explored by research at 38SU83 in Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986) and at 38FL249 in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993)

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

Historic Research

The early history of Chesterfield County was only briefly presented by Mills (1972 [1826]:496):

> This district was originally settled by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, about the year 1745. At that time it formed a part of Craven county, afterwards of Cheraw precincts; and now constitutes in itself an independent judicial district.

The Cheraw district was originally part of Craven County in 1682. In 1731 the township of Queensboro was laid out at the confluence of the Great Pee Dee and the Little Pee Dee Rivers to entice settlement in that region. However, settlers were slow coming in.

Welsh began settling the area in the late 1730s and other immigrants, including Scots, Irish, Germans, French, and English, soon followed. In addition, settlers from Virginia and Pennsylvania moved into the area. While subsistence based, farmers discovered that cane brakes were perfect for raising livestock. As more land was cleared, other economic sources such as lumber developed. During the colonial period the major crops were wheat, corn, and indigo.

In the 1760s colonists attempted to bring law and order to the area. Colonists complained that they were too far from existing courts and magistrates for them to be of any use. Frustrated by their unheard cries for assistance, they began taking matters into their own hands. These "regulators" allowed only writs and warrants to be served which had been given their consent.

During the American Revolution a number of skirmishes took place in the back country. British Major McArthur was stationed at Cheraw, where a number of encounters took place between he and Colonel Powell of the Continental Army. Unaccustomed to the warm subtropical climate, many of the British fell ill and died. McArthur was forced to withdraw to Lynches Creek, about two miles from Jefferson, to recuperate and received reinforcements. Other than these developments, very little war related activities took place in Chesterfield County (Gregg 1867).

After the war, the Cheraw district grew rapidly and in 1785 the district was divided into three counties: Marlborough, Chesterfield, and Darlington. Improvements were then made in the transportation system creating more roads and public ferries. By 1820 the population of the county consisted of 4,412 white

and 2,333 black inhabitants (White 1972).

In 1826 the town of Chesterfield became the county seat. At this time the town consisted of 12 houses, two stores, and a new courthouse. Mills Atlas (1965 [1826]) shows the project area as containing two subscribers at that time. Most of the subscribers shown are situated along major creeks and roads which probably accurately depicts the settlement pattern in the area at that time (Figure 9).

Between 1820 and 1856 South Carolina saw an increase in manufacturing and business. In the late 1820s gold was discovered near Miller's Store (now Jefferson). Although some increases occurred, generally South Carolina remained a state based on subsistence farming and one crop cotton staple (Wallace 1951).

Few Chesterfield County citizens owned slaves, making the residents more like their North Carolina neighbors. Although against secession, the county sent five companies of infantry, as well as supplies, for the Confederate cause. Chesterfield County did not see much action until the last days of the war during Sherman's return from his "March to the Sea". In March of 1865 Union forces reached Chesterfield. After a skirmish with Confederate troops, a number of public buildings were burned.

After Sherman's troops reached Cheraw, they located a large number of Confederate military supplies sent up from Charleston. Sherman inventoried 24 cannons, 2000 muskets, 3600 barrels of gunpowder, and "other things" (Glatthaar 1985). Unfortunately a careless soldier caused many of the supplies to be lost in an explosion that also killed several men and wounded many more.

The arrival of the railroad can be attributed to the eventual recovery of the county. In the 1880s lines were built connecting Chesterfield County to important towns including Salisbury, North Carolina and Camden, South Carolina. During reconstruction and into 1900, small subsistence farming continued. Those larger farmers who had been dependent on slaves turned to sharecropping and tenant farming. The early 1900s brought improvements to the county, although by in

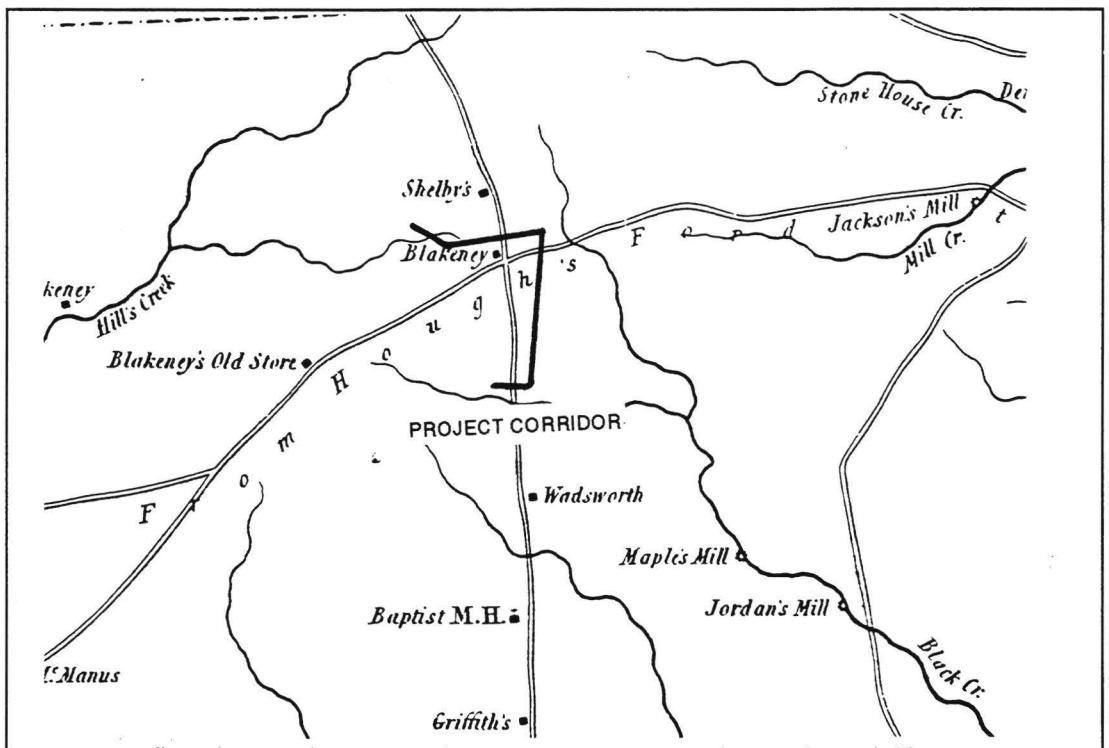


Figure 9. *Mill's Atlas* map from 1826 showing approximate corridor in Chesterfield County.

large, the area was still impoverished. Cotton was still the staple crop although farmers began experimenting with growing melons, grapes, and other fruits. Chesterfield County shipped 30,000 bales of cotton in 1925 and had become the state's largest peach producer. The South Carolina General Highway and Transportation Map from 1950 shows a number of houses along the major roads and near the project area (Figure 10). The probable structure associated with site 38CT249 is also shown on the map.

A major shift in agriculture occurred over the next several decades. By 1940 the tractor was widely used. Low cotton yields forced a conversion to soybean production in the 1960s. By the 1970s, poultry and eggs had replaced cotton as the leading income for the county. Today, agriculture remains an important part of the economy, although industry is beginning to offset its importance. Chesterfield has become one of the largest wood pulp producing counties in the state.

Previous Research

Very little archaeological research has been performed in Chesterfield County. Most of the work has been performed at the survey level and consists of work associated with highway projects (e.g. Cable and Cantley 1979; Trinkley 1982). Other projects consist of a survey of the Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge (Wright 1978) as well as a golf course survey at Cheraw State Park (Barker 1990).

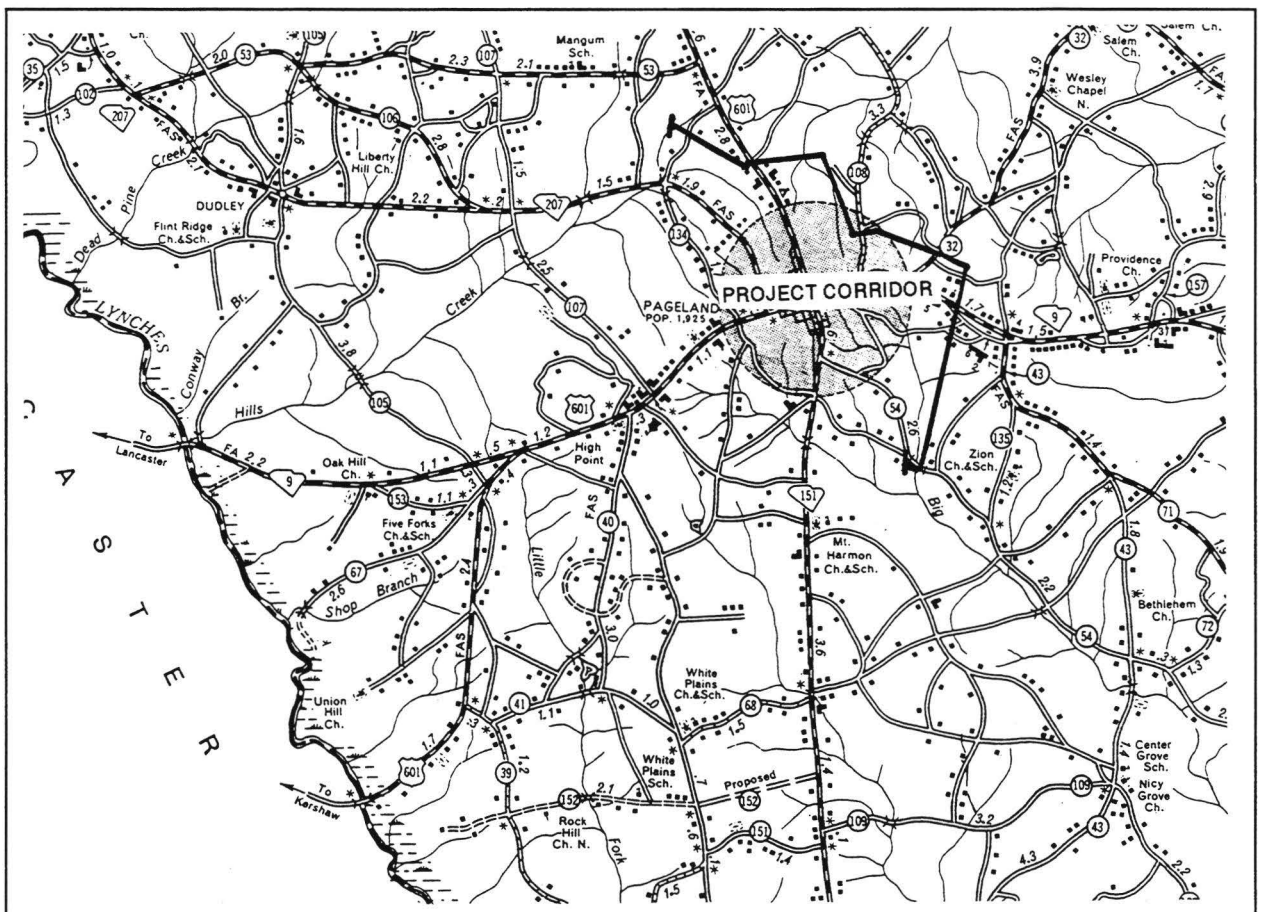


Figure 10. Portion of the 1950 General Highway and Transportation Map for Chesterfield County showing the survey corridor.

An archaeological survey of the Pageland Bypass borrow pit was conducted in 1982 by the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Two sites, 38CH163, and 38CT164, were located south of the portion of the survey corridor that runs parallel to S 13-440. Site 38CT163 represented a wood frame tenant house built around 1917 (South Carolina Department of Transportation letter to Robert B. Ferrell from Michael Trinkley 1982 on file at South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology). Site 38CT164 is a lithic scatter at the edge of a bluff overlooking the borrow pit. Neither of these sites appeared to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

Two more sites near the current survey corridor were located in 1991 by the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation during a survey for the Pageland bypass and the Sanders Borrow Pit Number 2. The bypass for Highway 151 was located very close to the current survey corridor, and crossed the corridor twice. The 1991 survey located sites 38CT171, and 38CT205, both located south of the portion of the corridor that runs parallel to S 13-440.

Site 38CT205 is a moderate scatter of lithics and a late nineteenth and early twentieth century scatter found on a sandy ridge top and side slope overlooking Black Creek (Roberts 1991:9). No diagnostic lithics were recovered. Site 38CT171 is also a multicomponent site consisting of a Late Archaic lithic scatter and a nineteenth century historic scatter (Roberts 1991:7). The only diagnostic prehistoric artifact recovered from this site was a Savannah River stemmed projectile point.

There are additional archaeological investigations in Chesterfield County (see Derting et al. 1991), although these projects are largely confined road and highway widening projects.

METHODS

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals. These tests would be placed along the centerline of the corridor, with all fill being screened through ¼ inch mesh. One transect, running down the centerline, was proposed since the corridor is only 80 feet wide and the centerline was staked. In areas of standing water, wetlands, and a landscaped lawn no shovel tests would be excavated.

All soil would be screened through ¼ inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot (although in portions of the survey corridor tests were excavated to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet). All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

During the survey it was noted that portions of the corridor had moderate to excellent surface visibility, so in addition to shovel testing, a pedestrian survey was performed. When sites were discovered, areas around them were examined to understand site dynamics. This was done to help determine site boundaries and site integrity.

Should sites (defined by the presence of one or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

A total of 329 shovel tests along the centerline were excavated within the study corridor; 59 shovel tests were not excavated (Figure 11). The majorityof these tests fell in swamps, creeks, or areas of standing water. Although not subjected to shovel testing, all of these areas were walked and, where possible, subjected to a pedestrian survey.

Stations 14-19 were not dug because these tests fell in a garden, landscaped yard, and horse pasture surrounded by an electric fence. Stations 21-30, 38-39, 53-55, 81-82, 103-106, 117-118, 121, 124, 130-132, 134-135, 147-149, 168-172, 175-178, 214-218, 246-249, snd 254 fell in creeks, swamps,or areas of standing water. Some stations were not dug because they fell in roadways.

Site Evaluation

Sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location,

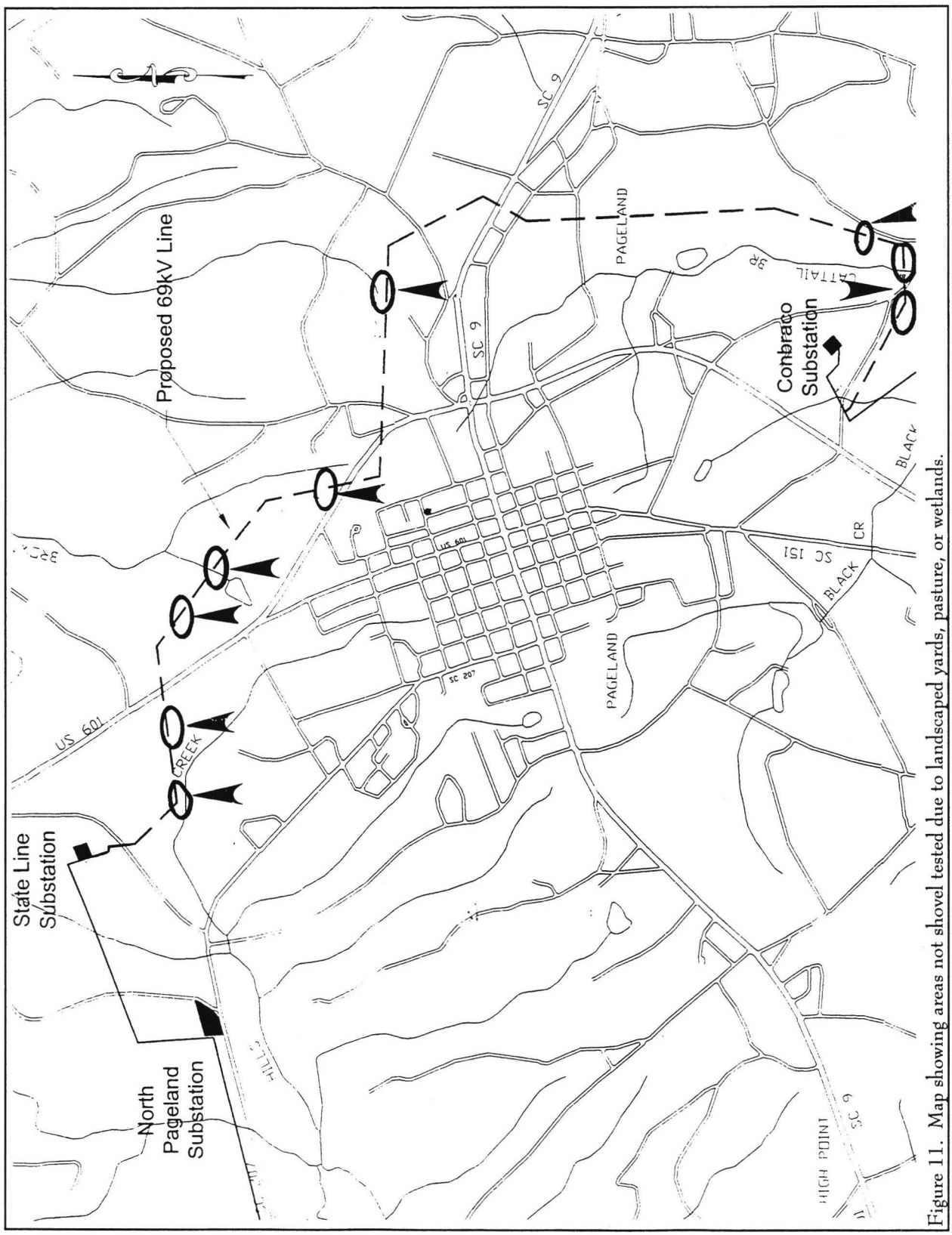


Figure 11. Map showing areas not shovel tested due to landscaped yards, pasture, or wetlands.

> design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

> ■ identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
>
> ■ identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
>
> ■ identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
>
> ■ evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
>
> ■ identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site form for the identified archaeological site (38CT249) has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

RESULTS

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey identified one site along the 6 mile corridor.

38CT249 is situated in a plowed field (Figure 12) on a terrace 50 feet south of S-13-94 and 2000 feet east of the SC Highway 181 Bypass at stations 157 and 158 (Figure 13). It consists of a 135 foot by 160 foot surface scatter of historic artifacts. The site was located by pedestrian survey and tested using an uncontrolled surface collection. No positive shovel tests were found along the survey corridor. The western-most 100 feet of the scatter falls within the survey tract.

The site's central UTM coordinates are E557600 N3848180. The elevation is 600 feet AMSL. The topography is approximately 50 feet higher than the nearest water source (Cattail Branch), which is 2000 feet to the southeast.

The soils in the shovel tests in the site area belong to the Candor sand series. The soils were a brownish (10YR 4/3 brown) sand from the surface to 1.0 feet below the surface and a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand to the base of the test at 1.5 feet below the surface.

The majority of the data sets recovered during this survey from site 38CT249 were located at the surface of the site, with only one positive shovel

Figure 12. Site 38CT249, view to the

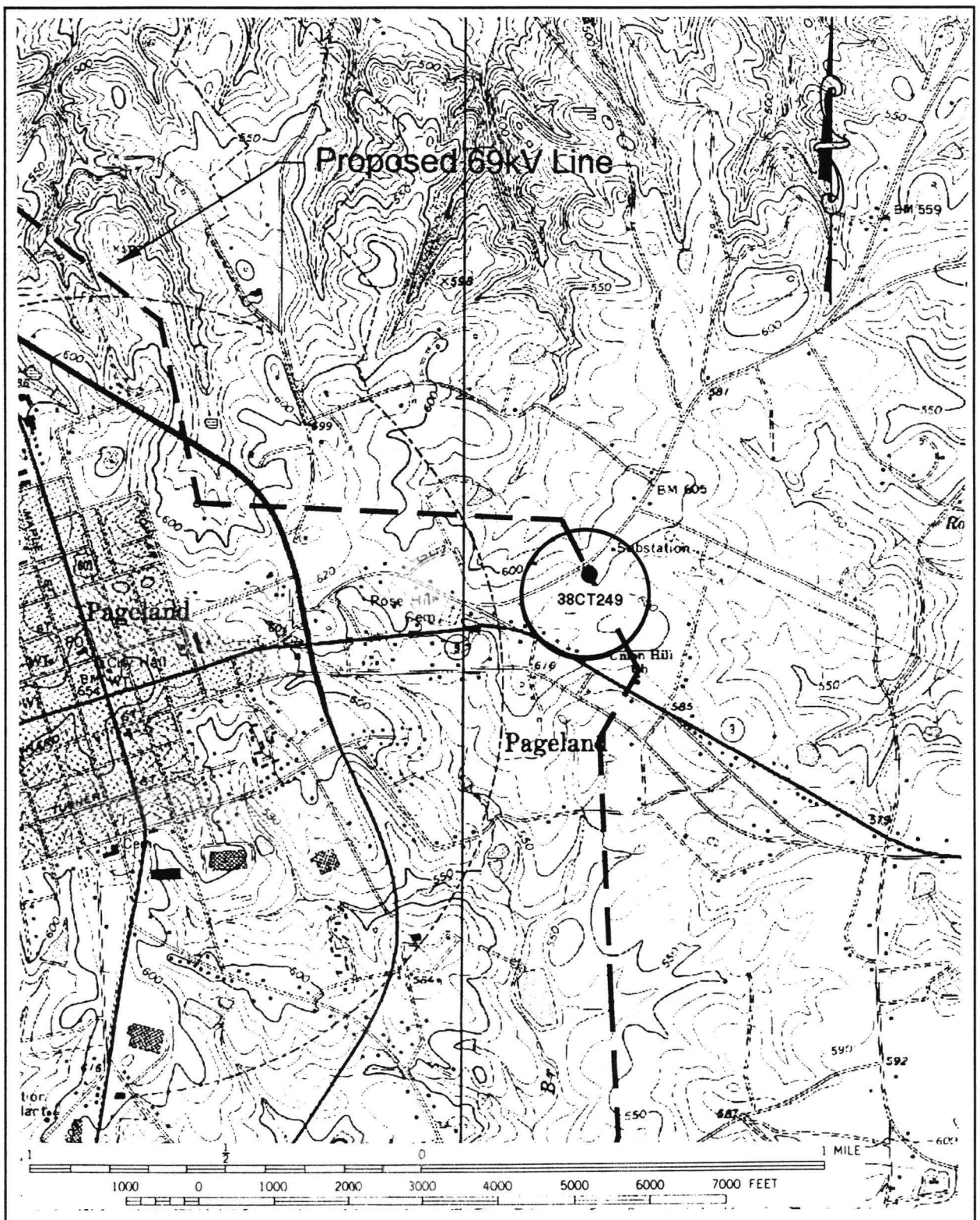


Figure 13. Portion of the Hornsboro 7.5' topographic map showing the location of site 38CT249.

test producing artifacts. N200 E200 produced a plain whiteware fragment and a milkglass fragment from 0.1 feet below the surface. The remainder of the artifacts recovered from 38CT249 were collected from the surface (Figure 14), and include two plain whiteware fragments, a blue edged whiteware fragment, a porcelain fragment, an unidentified twentieth century ceramic fragment, two milk glass fragments, five clear glass fragments, an aqua glass fragment, an amethyst glass fragment, a blue glass fragment, three window glass fragments, and a small prehistoric sherd. The eight additional shovel tests placed in a cruciform pattern from shovel test N200 E200 produced no other artifacts (Figure 14).

The only data sets identified during this survey include ceramic and glass artifacts, representing the kitchen and architecture artifact groups (South 1977). No other architectural artifacts, such as nails, were recovered from the site. No personal artifacts, clothing

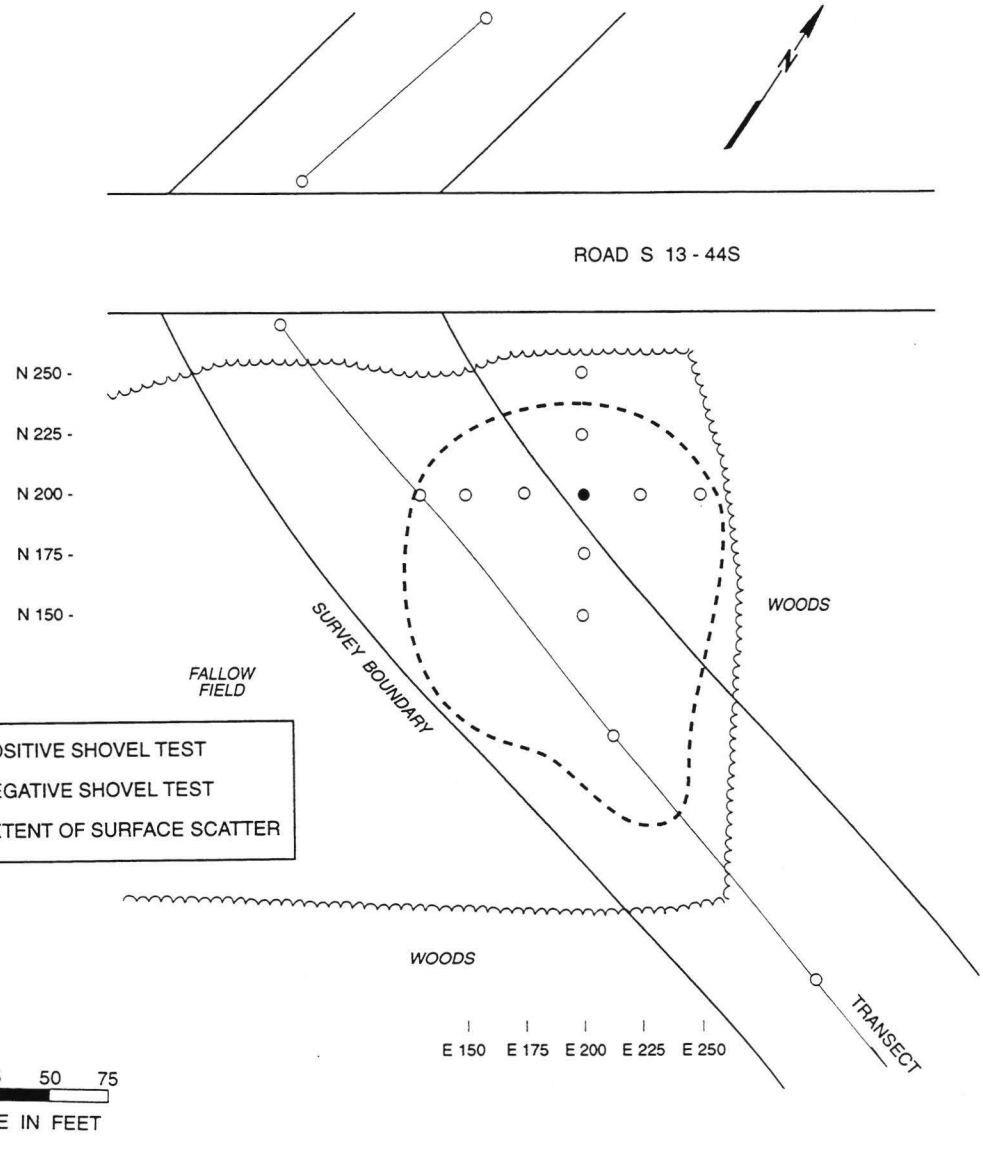


Figure 14. Map of site 38CT249.

artifacts, furniture artifacts, or activities group artifacts were recovered from the site . Shovel testing at the site indicates that there are few subsurface artifacts, with the majority of artifacts recovered from the surface of the site. This suggests that the site has been damaged through repeated plowing. There are a number of pertinent research questions that late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites can address, such as questions about site functions, subsistence, and consumer choice. However, such research questions require a much broader range of data then we have found at 38CT249. For example, to explore site function, it is necessary for the site to yield more architectural artifacts, features, and material suitable for dating. It is also necessary for the site to exhibit, at the very least, some degree of intra-site patterning, perhaps concentrations of nails or other construction hardware reflected in surface collections or shovel testing density. None of these data sets necessary are present. It seems very unlikely that the site has the ability to provide the data sets necessary in order to address these questions. The site appears not only very superficial, yielding very few materials in the shovel testing, but also appears to have been intensively plowed, perhaps further reducing the potential to recover in situ remains.

As a result, we recommend the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and recommend no further management activities.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. transmission line survey was investigated from the Conbraco substation, southeast of Pageland, to the State Line substation, northwest of Pageland. The survey was conducted using a single line of shovel tests, placed at 100 feet intervals within the 80 feet wide, 6 mile long corridor.

The survey corridor is located in a portion of the upper Coastal Plain known as the Fall Line and Sand Hills. The topography is characterized by gently rolling hills formed by the area once being the coastline of South Carolina. The survey corridor crossed a variety of natural and man-made environments, including pasture land, agricultural fields, planted pine forests, mixed pine/hardwood forests, and wetlands. Cattail Branch, Brown Creek, Hills Creek, and a number of small intermittent streams were encountered along the course of the survey corridor.

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Conbraco to State Line 69kV transmission line, one site, 38CT249, was discovered.

Site 38CT249 is located at stations 157 and 158 in a plowed field 50 feet south of S-13-94. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 18 historic artifacts, one prehistoric artifact, and two subsurface historic artifacts.

Site 38CT249 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This site revealed no evidence of integrity, a low density of remains, variable amounts of previous disturbance, and no demonstrated ability to answer significant research questions. No further investigations are recommended for this site by Chicora Foundation. Nor are additional management activities recommended for other portions of the survey corridor.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the client's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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